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COMMITTEE ON THE PEACEFUL
USES OF OUTER SPACE

INFORMATION FURNISHED IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CONVENTION ON REGISTRATION OF OBJECTS LAUNCHED INTO OUTER SPACE

Note verbale dated 10 March 1999 from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) addressed to the Secretary-General

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations (Vienna) presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, in accordance with article IV of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space,* has the honour to transmit the registration data for the Russian space launches for the period from September to December 1998 and also on the space objects which ceased to exist during the same period of time (see annex).

*General Assembly resolution 3235 (XXIX), annex, of 12 November 1974.

V.99-82496 (E)

*Annex**

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN SEPTEMBER 1998

1. In September 1998, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3048	Molniya-1 (launched by a Molniya-M carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	29 September	40 860	457	62.8	737	Operation of long-range telephone and telegraph radio communications system and transmission of television programmes to stations in the Orbita network.

2. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 September 1998, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in September 1998.

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*The registration data are reproduced in the form in which they were received.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN OCTOBER 1998

1. In October 1998, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3049	Progress M-40 (launched by a Soyuz carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	25 October	243	194	51.6	88.6	Delivery to the Mir manned orbital station of consumables and various cargoes.

2. The following space objects ceased to exist in October 1998 and were no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 October 1998: 1998-038A (Cosmos-2358) and 1998-031A (Progress M-39).

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN NOVEMBER 1998

1. In November 1998, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3050	RS-18 (launched into Earth orbit from the Mir manned station)	10 November	372	355	51.7	91.6	Working model of the first artificial Earth satellite, produced by Russian and French schoolchildren.
American registration	Zarya (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	20 November	349.2	184.5	51.6	89.5	The Zarya functional cargo block is the first element of the International Space Station (ISS), designed to fulfil a number of interrelated functions in connection with both the assembly of the station and throughout its entire period of operation.

2. On 4 November 1998, the American direct television broadcasting satellite PANAMSAT-8 was placed in Earth orbit by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site. The satellite is owned and operated by the PanAmSat Corporation.

3. The following space object ceased to exist in November 1998 and was no longer in Earth orbit at 2400 hours Moscow time on 30 November 1998: 1997-058C (Inspektor).

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS FOR WHICH THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IS THE "LAUNCH STATE" IN THE ORGANIZATION OF SPACE OBJECT LAUNCHES

No.	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
1	BONUM-1 (launched by a Delta 2 carrier rocket from Cape Canaveral, United States of America)	23 November	35 788	35 788	0.01	1 436.23	The direct television broadcasting satellite belonging to the Russian company BONUM-1 is intended for transmission of television programmes on the NTV-Plus network.

REGISTRATION DATA ON SPACE OBJECTS LAUNCHED BY THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION IN DECEMBER 1998

1. In December 1998, the Russian Federation launched the following space objects:

No.	*Name of space object*	*Date of launching*	*Basic orbit characteristics*				*General purpose of space object*
			Apogee (km)	*Perigee (km)*	*Inclination (degrees)*	*Period (minutes)*	
3051	Nadezhda (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	10 December	1 026.6	995.87	82.95	105	The space object is intended for determination of the position of Russian Federation shipping at all points on all oceans and for assignments as part of the COSPAS-SARSAT system.
3052	Cosmos-2361 (launched by a Cosmos carrier rocket from the Plesetsk launch site)	24 December	1 016.9	987.9	83	104.88	The space object is intended for assignments on behalf of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation.
3053	Cosmos-2362* (launched by a Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site)	30 December	19 150	19 124	64.8	675	The space object is intended for operation as part of the GLONASS space navigation system.
3054	Cosmos-2363*	30 December	"	"	"	"	"
3055	Cosmos-2364*	30 December	"	"	"	"	"

**Note*: Space objects Cosmos-2362 to 2364 were launched by a single Proton carrier rocket from the Baikonur launch site.

2. On 10 December 1998, the Swedish satellite Astrid-2 was placed in Earth orbit simultaneously with the space object Nadezhda from a single Cosmos carrier rocket. The Astrid-2 satellite is intended for measurement of electromagnetic field characteristics in the region of polar auroras.

3. At 2400 hours Moscow time on 31 December 1998, no space objects had been found to have ceased to exist in Earth orbit in December 1998.